Som City Judge Russell, and the same was immelistely served upon the Sheriff, ordering him to keep the Mayor in his custody until the writ was passed be found, so that the Mayor could not be taken before

Mr. Willet reported this state of the case to the Rewrder, when Mr. Field claimed that in the absence of the City Judge the matter should be brought before the Recorder. The Recorder, however, decided that he could act no further on that warrant until the habeas corpus was disposed of before the City Judge.

An affidavit of Coroner Perry was then drawn up, charging the Mayor with resisting a civil process, and a warrant was issued on this charge and placed in the hands of Capt. Speight. The following is the affi-

davit:

City and County of New-York, as:—Frederick W.

Perry of the said City and County of New-York, being
duly swom, doth depose and say that he is one of the
Coroners of said city and county duly elected, residing
in said city and county, and exercising the duties of
said office of Coroner; that as such, I, on the 16th day
of days, land at the said city, the ways of days. davit: and office of Coroner; that as such, I, on the fold day of June, 1557, at the said city, the warrant of arrest, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, was delivered to and received by this deponent for execution and according to law; that he went with said warrant to the City Hail of the said city for the purpose of arresting the defendant, Fernando Wood thereon, under and by writtee of the said warrant; that he went to the outer that the went to the outer that the went to the outer that the went to the outer that he went to the outer that he went to the outer that the went to the outer that he went to the outer that the went to the oute write of the said warrant; that he went to the one of the office of the Mayor, the said Fernando Wood, within the said City Hall, and was at first denicd admittance; but on being informed that he was such Corper and had business with the Mayor, was admitted within the said office and up to the railing within the same, where he was met by some twenty or more of the Municipal Police, who denied him admittance to the inner room where it was said, and where more of the Municipal Police, who denied him adsolt-tance to the inner room where it was said, and where deponent believes and has no doubt, the said Wood then was that this depondent declared to them his business, and teld them that he was such Ceroner, and had such process or warrant of arrest, that there-upen a messenger went into the inner office, to inform said Wood of deponent's business; that deponent does not know his name, but he was a municipal policeman; that he returned almost immediately, and then a Mr. Ackermen, formerly and now claiming to be a Captain of Police, was also there, and as I believe, came out of the said private office of the said Wood, and came to deponent, and told him it was the Mayor's orders that depotent should be turned out of the room, and that he then immediately seized this deponent, and, after a little resistance on his part, led and forced the contract of the room, and that he then immediately seized this deponent, and, after a little resistance on his part, led and forced the contract of the room. this deponent out of the room, and he was therefor wholly mable to execute the warrant of arrest, b reason of the resistance then and there given by the said Wood and the said Ackerman to such service bethis deponent. (signed) F. W. Penny.
Sworn before me, &c., Jane 16, JAS. M. SMITH.

The captain went over with the warrant and General Hall accompanied him to the Mayor's Office. They were admitted at once, under the influence of the display of steel and cold lead outside- but the Mayor refused to be taken before th Recorder, his counsel claiming that as the Sheriff had him in custody by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, he could not be taken before the Recorder. A repor to this effect was made to the Recorder, who gave peremptory orders that the Mayor be brought forth-Capt. Speight went back to the Mayor's Office and informed Gen. Hall of his orders. Gen. Hall went in with him again, and the Sheriff advised that this arrest be put off until morning. It appeared to him unnecessary, as the Mayor was in his custody, and to enforce the warrant would probably tend to an open outbreak. Gen. Sanford was conferred with on the same subject, and advised that a little time be given. The military were ready to see the laws executed, but he thought that the Sheriff's advice had better be taken, and the execution of the last warrant be post poned until morning, when the military would be out in large numbers. The crowd was increasing in the Park, preparations were being made by the Democracy to receive the fillibuster Walker, and the Recorder complying with the advice of Gen. Hall, Gen. Sanford and the Sheriff, gave orders to the Metropolitan Police to execute the warrant at 10 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Hall promised that nine regiments of militia should be in readiness in the morning as the arsenals were then crowded with military, and many of the companies would remain in der arms during the night.

Word having been received at the Recorder's office that threats had been made in the Eldorado and other grog-shops, by low ruthans, to burn the Recorder's office, his house and that of Mr. Conover, as wel as threats against individuals, there was necessity for a military force being kept in readiness during the en tire night.

General Hall then left, and the National Guard marched from the Park to the Stonington boat.

The Sheriff called at the Recorder's office, and said his orders to the police had been disobeyed, but that be would, with the aid of the military, preserve the public peace at all hazards.

The wounded men brought to the Recorder's Office were all from the Fifth Ward, choice officers, who stood the conflict bravely against overpowering numbers. Two or three of them, after having their wounds dressed, expressed their readiness to go immediately upon duty again, but by advice of the physicians in atbendance, they were sent home in carriages. Their injuries consisted chiefly of scalp wounds.

Officer Lyman Crofut, of the Seventeenth Ward Precinct, was dangerously injured in the same con-flict, having been knocked down and kicked repeatedly after he was down, and was con veyed to the Astor House, and from thence to home. His scalp was nearly torn off and hung over his forehead, and the skull was indented, but not fractured. It was feared, however, that the brain was injured, and his condition was last evening reported critical.

Officer Ferguson of the Ninth Precinct, formerly one of the old force, and much estee ned, was said to be injured more seriously than any of the others. His skull was said to be fractured, and his recovery doubtful. He was sent directly to his home.

Officer Lorenzo Leighton of the Eighth Ward Metropolitan, was badly cut on the head. His body was also badly hurt by being kicked.

Officer Elfau Burlison received a severe cut on the back of his head, and another on the right temple.

Wm. McDonald and James Speer of the Fifteenth Ward, both got struck on the arm, and the latter also

on the head. A rumor was very prevalent yesterday afternoon and evening, that Capt. Dilks of the Fifteenth Ward Metropolitan Police, had been killed, or nearly so, while attempting to serve a warrant upon the Mayor. It affords us great pleasure to state that Capt. Dilks is still worth a dozen dead men, and ready for the performance of his duty whenever his services may be needed. He was not concerned in, nor present at the

disturbance yesterday. Eugene Sullivan, Billy Wilson (Aldermen), Myers, a elerk in the Board of Aldermen, and Councilman Hughes, Sixth Ward, were said to be the leaders in making the attack upon the Metropolitan Police as

they approached the Hall. everal rowdies were brought into the Recorder's Officer from Chambers street for attempting to incite a rict in that quarter-among them John McConnell and Pst Kane. The Recorder sent them to the

Warrants will be issued to-day for a large number of the leading ruffians, and several civil suits will be instituted against the Mayor and others for the injurice done the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty.

Ex-Lieut, Bennett and Deputy Turner were looked after by the Coroner, who had a warrant for each, but neither could be found.

ACCOUNT OF ANOTHER REPORTER.

Coroner Perry having been forced out of the Mayor's office, by his orders, consulted with counsel, and was advised to serve the warrant at all hazards, and to take a sufficient number of men to protect himself. Sergeant Seabring, at the order of the Coroner, mustered his men, marched them two abreast through the

Park, to assist the Coroner in the discharge of his duty. Meanwhile, Sergeant-Major Winans mustered the Mayor's forces in the City Hall. All the lower part of the building was filled with policemen, and every entrance was strongly guarded. On the stairways, and in the retunda and passages up stairs, a large force was diposed in two fines, extending through the passages and around the rotunda, and meeting at the rear entrance of the building. The front gates were holted and strongly guarded, and every preparation made to resist any attempt to enter. We understand that fully eight hundred men were posted through the building.

In the Park the excited crowd, numbering at least

ten thousand people, were hooting and yelling in the most savage manner. A large proportion of the gath ering was composed of the very worst class in the city, many of them crazy with rum and ripe for riot. We bserved burly ruffians climbing the trees and tearing off huge limbs for clubs, while others gathered up stones and brickbats to use in the service of the Mayor. Sergt. Scabring and his men came on steadily towards the rear entrance, amid the hootings and imprecations of the crowd. Brushing the people aside, they passed through the gate into the little railed square around the entrance, and ascended the steps. As they came up, the Mayor's forces, yelling like fiends, fell upon them with their clubs, and having an almost impregrable position at the top of the steps, beat them back: at the same moment another column from the City Hall rushed out from the basement through a side door, and attacked them in the rear. The police fought bravely, delivering their blows, right and left, with good effect; but penned in as they were, within the little railed enclosure, and assailed from above and below by the Wood forces, and attacked right and left by the rowdies of the mob, who used clubs, and stones, and fists, and feet with furious rapidity, they were obliged to give way. As they recreated, the mob set upon them, and the Mayor's men followed them for some distance cursing, swear ing, yelling and striking all that came within their reach. Several of the policemen were badly wounded, as were also three or four of the Mayor's force. Just as the contest was about over Mr. Geo. W. Matsell came rushing up from his subterranean quarters, and elbowed his way into the front of his army. Alderman Wilson, too, who carried his baton of office, was promnept in striking at the police, and when the bloody work was over, the mob hurrahed for him vehemently. One old man, named Crofut, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, was very severely cut in the head, and it was believed that the crowd would have torn him limb from limb, had not the Mayor's men taken him

into the City Hall. CHARLES DEVELIN, APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

It will be seen by the Board of Aldermen proceedings that Develin, the leading street contractor, who has now got heavy contracts with the city, was nominated by the Mayor for Street Commissioner, and declared confirmed. The Mayor's political police, after having the Commissioner's Office closed all day, allowed Develin to be admitted and to take charge. He will probably be served with legal process this

STATEMENT OF AN EYEWITNESS.

In conversation with J. G. Haviland, of the Eighth Ward, our reporter obtained the following statement: At about 2 o'clock, having business with Judge French, whose office is in the City Hall, I proceeded to that place. I observed a great number of policemen in the halls, and upon the steps and around the Park were various gangs of men, whose appearance was more that of a mob than of law-abiding citizens. As I passed through the crowd in the hall. I saw a man whom I knew well-a man conspicuous in the Tammany Hall quarrels, and an officeholder under the Mayor. I heard him say, "There goes one of those d-d Black Republicans!" As Judge French was not in, I went out and met him upon Nassau street, and afterward called upon him. I saw about the same crowd which I saw at first.

After attending to my business, I passed out and was going toward Chambers street, and saw the Metrepolitan Police force coming into the Park. Being aware of their errand, I turned around to watch the result; and succeeded in getting a place where I had a fair view of the whole transaction. As the Metropolitan men advanced toward the steps in the rear of the building, the excitement of the crowd became very interse. Threats and imprecations, and the foulest language known to the Five-Points vocabulary, were heard upon every hand, too filthy to be repeated. The crowd was to all intents and purpose a mob, animated by the single desire to beat down the Metropolitan Police. They were perfectly mad, and prepared for the most desperate and bloody deeds.

As the police force advanced to the steps and ascended about half way up, I heard some of the crowd upon the the steps sing out, "There comes the d-n sons of b-s, give it to 'em !"

The Mayor's men were arranged in a very advanfront, completely covering the front steps and extend-ing back into the hall, which was literally filled with policemen and desperate men.

The Metropolitan men advanced in a solid body, and in perfect order, and were met about midway upon the steps, when one of the Mayor's men struck one of them. I am positive that it was one of the Mayor's men who struck first. If necessary, I can testify to this fact in any court of justice.

After this first blow was struck, a promiscuous

fight commenced. I watched the movements of Mr Smith of the Fifth Ward with great admiration and intense anxiety, having long known him as a most worthy and brave officer and excellent citizen. He fought with a valor worthy of the most gallant champions of the age of chivalry. He was attacked by four or five men, and repeatedly felled them to the earth, and this after the blood was streaming from his wounds. His club and cap were finally wrested from him, when he was beaten and clubbed in a most bar-

barous and inhuman manner. I saw two Irishmen break a limb from a tree, and taking each a clab, knock anybody and everybody they could reach who had the badge of the Metropolitan Police. The Mayor's men soon issued in great numbers from the basement, and completely surrounding the Metropolitan men, attacked them in flank and rear. I suppose that, being known to come of the politicians present, I was pointed out as a "Black Republican. ' At any rate, a man came up to me and, applying that epithet, attempted to strike me. I was n my guard, however, and parrying his blow, knocked him off and escaped from the crowd.

THE ASSAULT UPON OFFICER CROWFUL. The most high-handed and atrocious act in this whole scene of barbarity, was, probably, the assault upon officer Crowfat, of the Nineteeth Ward. Mr. Crowfut is an elderly man; but his gray hairs, instead of exciting the commisseration of those who as-sailed him, seemed rather to increase their rage. He was knocked down, and while perfectly helpless upon the ground, four or five cowardly ruffians fell upon him, beating him with clubs, bruking his body and cutting his head in the most horrible manner conceiv-He was benten until he could not help himsel

or thun the blows in any manner whatever. It was evident that the intention was to kill him. which would have been done had not some of the Mayor's men, more humane than the others, shocked with the barbarity of the deed, interfered, saying, "for God's sake, don't murder the man outright !" cordingly rescued him, and taking him through the side ball, carried him into the Chief's office and he was taken bome. His head was cut and bruised so

frightfully that it is thought he cannot recover. Some of the men who committed this fiendish asauit are marked, and if justice is to be obtained in New-York, will probably have to answer for it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITIA. Early in the afternoon the Police Commi ers served a requisition upon Major-General Sauford, informing him that the city was in a state of anarchy and riot, and calling upon him to order out the military to keep the peace. In accordance with this requisition, Gen. Sanford issued orders to the officers of the several regiments to be in readiness at their

quarters, as they might be called upon at any time While the fight was going on outside of the City Hall, the 7th Regiment National Guard were on their way down Broadway to the steamboat for Boston. Gen. Sapford intercepted them, and ordered Col. Duryea to hait, and form in front of the City Hall.

When it became known that the military were coming, the turbulent mob around the City Hall were soon hushed, and their threats suddenly turned to a different tune. The regiment marched into the Park, dislodeing the crowd and forming into a hollow square in front of the Hall. Gen. Hall soon after passed between the ranks, the soldiers cheering him as he went. They had been at great expense in fitting out for their visit to Boston, and were disappointed at the detention, and possibly somewhat annoyed; but they were assured that all would be served alike, and as soon as other regiments could be got under arms, they would be released from duty. Gen. Sanford and Col. Duryea then passed along in front of the ranks, and were the ered by the men. We are informed that requisitions were subsequently served upon Gen. Sanford, by the Recorder, the Sheriff, the Coroner, the Chief of Police, and lastly by the Mayor (after his arrest), all representing the necessity for calling out the militia to preserve peace.

Sheriff Willet asked Gen. Sanford whose authority he recognized, and whom he intended to obey. Gen. Sanford replied, "Sir. I shall obey myself;

I have troops enough out, and shall keep the peace of the city at all bazards."

Orders were given to the Seventh Regiment to stack arms and loose knapsacks, which they did-the crowd looking on, but keeping at a respectful distance.

To return to the Recorder's office, Coroner Perry Captain Walling and Captain Speight, having failed to serve the warrant upon the Mayor, for obstructing the Coroner in the service of a civil process, Captain Speight was again dispatched with it, and ordered by he Recorder to call upon General Sanford for whatever assistance was necessary to enable him to take the Mayor prisoner. In a few minutes, General Hall returned with the Captain and said:

Your Honor, I have seen Gen. Sandford, and he has seen the Sheriff, who says he has arrested the Mayor, who gave the \$5,000 bail required. The Mayor says e has no intention of leaving the city, and will obey all proper authority. So we think, as there is now a large crowd in the Park, and presently this Walker meeting will draw together a larger one, it may be well to defer this arrest until to-morrow. We have ordered nine regiments to be under arms, and shall keep the city quiet. If we make this arrest to-morrow I do not think there will be any bloodshed.

Recorder-You will give us a Regiment in the mora ing, General, to see this process served. Gen. Hall--Certainly, your Honor; as large a force

as you may require. Recorder-I think that will be the better course there is now a considerable excitement, and they may con e to their senses in the morning. It is desirable to

save bloodshed, if possible. Gen. Hal!-The men are now at their armories; w shall have the military where it can be called at any

moment. Gen. Hall then retied and dismissed the gallant Seventh, much to their gratification, and they at once marched to the Plymouth Rock, on which they em barked for Stonington. Several companies of the Eighth Regiment were detained at the Battery, and prevented from leaving, although they had expended a very large sum in preparing for the journey. It is needless to observe that the members of the Seventh ondoled with their companions in arms in their misforfortune at losing their jaunt. The men certainly deserve credit for the fortitude which they displayed or the occasion.

Major General Sanford, on the receipt of the requisitions from the Police Commissioners and Recorder,

regiment the following regiments under arms:
Fourth Regiment, Col. Hincken.
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder,
Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney. Sixth Regiment, Col. Puckers, Eighth Regiment, Col. Lyons. North Regiment, Col. Puken. Eleventh Regiment, Col. Van Buren. Twelfth Regiment, Col. Cocks. Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Legal. Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosourgh. Gen. Sanford was on his way to Boston, together

with his staff, but on receiving this order they had their baggage set ashore, as also did Commissary Gen. Unwilling to alarm the citizens unduly, Gen. Sapford refrained from calling the military together in the usual way by twelve strokes upon the fire alarm bells; but privately dispatched couriers to the officers of the regiments, who got their men under arms with all possible dispatch. Commissary General Ward and Major Anthon went to the Arsenal, and brought down 100 rounds of grape shot and 6,000 rounds of ball cartridge.

The eighth and ninth regiments were stationed a the Arsenal, and the others were distributed to their various armories, the White street armory and the Centre Market drill rooms. A large police force is held in reserve at the White street station, and over 2,000 citizens offered themselves yesterday to the Commissioners as special policemen. This morning the Mayor will be arrested and taken before the Recorder without fail, for which purpose, and to preserve the peace, the seventy-first regiments will parade in the Park at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE WHITE-STREET STATION-HOUSE. There was a great crowd and much excitement at the White-street Station House after the occurrence of the fight. Citizens gathered around, anxiously seekng information. Apprehensions being felt that an attack would be made, many came and offered their services: but Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter assured them that there was no necessity of their remaining. He said he did not fear any attempt upon the Station-House, and if one were made, the military were within call in sufficient number to disperse any mob that would gather. At 9 o'clock he gave orders that the passages and steps should be cleared, the lights left as usual, and every disposition for the night nade in the ordinary manner. He said he did not believe in presenting to the enemy any appearances of alarm or excitement, but an appearance of confidence and reliance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All serts of rumors are affoat among the people, who have heard that something terrible has occurred, but what it is precisely they cannot surmise. "When is the Governor going to drive Mayor Wood out of the ity!" "Where is the great fight to be?" "How nany men were killed?" These, with a hundred ther like questions, are heard at every step. "Black Republican," "Mayor Wood," "Unconstitutional," We'll show 'em," "Governor King can't rule this city," "We go for the old charter," are mixed up with hisky-fumes and swearing in a manner indescribably evolting.

A rumer was current at an early hour after the colsien that Capt. Dilks was killed. Some bad it that e was not dead, but that one of his legs was broken, and that he was otherwise very seriously injured. Neither of these rumors is correct. Capt. Dilks was not among the men detailed to make the arrest, and onsequently was not upon the spot.

Great anxiety is felt in the fate of Officer Smith of he Fifth Ward. Those who witnessed the contest say e fought with great bravery against fearful odds. He has six severe cuts upon the head. Rumor says that he was twice stabbed, but this is incorrect. The wounds were all produced by clubs. There is a very deep wound across the top of his head and another upon the back of the head, in which a person may lay his firger. It appears to have been made with an spward stroke. This demonstrates the great odds against which the Metropolitan men fought. While Smith grappled with three or four ruffians in front, an assassin dealt him this fearful blow with murderons intest from behind.

The Deputy Superintendent says the men he detailed to arrest the Mayor behaved like men, and that every one of them was marked in the encounter.

The Mayor's men say that the Metropolitan Police

fought well. One of them declares that with ten men placed so advantageously upon the steps, he could keep out fifty of the best men to be found.

Officer Sweezey of the Third Ward is very dan perously hurt. He has seven terrible outs upon his head.

The following were among those who were injured Mr. Sweezey of the Third Ward was badly injured about the head, having seven cuts. Stephen B. Smith, roundsman of the Fifth Ward,

was supposed to be fatally injured. Wm. Petit of the Fifth Ward was bally beater

about the head. Lemuel S. Slater of the Fifth Ward was also injured

about the head.

Peter Bodine of the Fifth Ward was badly injured about the head. Elihu Burtison of the Ninth Ward received several

severe cuts about the head. During the afternoon, a gentleman in the crowfound some thief trigging at his watch-chain. He held on to it vigorously, and foiled the robber. In the scuffle the watch fell to the ground, and he picked it up and restored it to its place at great risk of being trampled to death. Meanwhile, as he assures us, two of the Mayor a policemen looked on as if their sole duty was in selfi-hly attending to the interests of No. 1, involved in the success of the treasonable issue made by Fer-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BOARD OF ALDER.

rando I. with the State authority.

MEN. Twenty minutes before the time of meeting Alder man Clancy with seven or eight of his Democratic brethren came up from the Mayoral consultation and entered the chamber of the Board. They looked sol emp. People tried to erack jokes with them but it was of no use; they looked down. John Glancy took a humble seat and baried his face in a white handkerchief. At precisely 5 o'clock he roused from his stuper, called the Board to order and the minutes were rend as usual. Some orders to put up hooks for hats and coats which were read sounded strangely through the stillness of the room.

When the minutes had been accepted, Clancy mmediately announced the following communication from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, June 16, 1857.
To the Hon Board of Aldermen.
GENTLEMEN: I nominate Charles Devlin to the ffice of Street Commissioner, in the place of Jos. S. Taylor, deceased. Fernando Wood, Mayor. A motion was made that the nomination be confirmed.

Alderman Blutt-Mr. President, I think we are pro ceeding with too great haste in this matter. An appointment to fill this office has been made by the Gov. errer. I do not know whether any other members have read the law under which that appointment has been made. But I cannot find in the Charter any power in us to do this, and according to my views, if i done, it will be done without law. If I understand it aright, there is a party appointed, and the Governor who has appointed him has the power to do so. I find the lawin the first volume of the Revised Statnter, page 335:

Whenever vacancies shall exist or shall occur in any of the offices of this State, where no provision is now made by law for filling the same, the Governor shall appoint some suitable person who may be eligi-ble to the office so vacant or so to become vacant, to execute the duties thereof until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such efficer could be by law elected." An Alderman-That is not for the city.

Ald. Blunt-This is for the State of New-York. want every member around this Board to understand this before we act. We have now certainly very seri ous times; things look very differently from what they ever did before. I do not know that I can say any thing here that will have any effect in this matter. do not know but the thing is all fixed, still I hope gen tlemen will pot act on this to-night; I hope they wil wait for a little while. I would move, Sir, that this whole matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel. President Clancy-The question is simply upon the confirmation or rejection.

Ald. Coulter-This is a question which admits of no delay. I think we should act immediately. As regares any old State laws that may be quoted, I don't hink it's proper on this occasion to bring any sucl matter up. It's our duty and our right to do it. We see what position we're in new in our city. We won't from Albany. We claim the right and we'll exercise it, Sir! of filling that position to-night, yes, Sir! to night, with a man who shall be careful of carrying out everything necessary and proper for solding that position, and who will no matter where they may all intruders, come from, no matter where they get it, whether color of law, from Albany or from White street Let's fill that now; let's put an end to this excitement at once, and do it now. We care not for the minions of a King, although he boasted that the blood of a Federalist flowed through his veins. We representing the people of this city, we demand and we will exercise the right of putting a man there of our choice. Let's stand by it; let's put the man in there that's got the nerve, the nerve and the energy to vindicate hi position, to drive all intruders from that office, Sir, and carry it out, Sir, as the law contemplates. The gentleman speaks of this as being a vague question, and he quotes an old law applicable to places in other parts of the State. But I say, Let it be done-let it be done now. We don't want any sogers here in our midst on the eve-on the eve, Sir-of the battle of Bunker Hill. Your father seen the British sogers p'radin' round Boston Common as they are round our Common now. What, Sir, to coerce us! ["Good! Good!"] I say, let the nomination be made, and let me see the man-the Democratic

nan-that dares vote agin it! Alderman Jackson-The gentleman of the Sevencenth (Coulter) had better not say that word dare I happen to be an American born as well as the rest of as are. I don't like to see any Alderman talk about us are. I don't like to see any Alderman talk about what is to be dared. Let us argue that upon its merits. [The drums of the Seventh Regiment rendered the rest of the Alderman's speech rather indistinct.] The Charter says that the Street Commissioner shall hold his office until the expiration of his term. I suppose that term expired whea he died. How is it then to be filled? By the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen? That's the way, and no reasonable man supposes but that he has a perfect right to make this appointment; if he has not, let them take it before the Courts. I move that the nomination be confirmed, and move the previous question.

Alderman Blunt moved that the motion for the

**Alderman Blunt moved that the motion for the previous question lay on the table. Lost—4 to 16.

The previous question was then carried—17 to 4.

On the configuation, Alderman Blunt said in explanation of his vote—I was in hopes that the gentleman around the Board would not have expressed their views on this point, and I do not know but this may have been proper, but yet I cannot vote for it under the circumstances. I might have done so, if I had understood it. At present, I must vote No.

Ald. Fulmer, when his name was called, said: As for a doubt of the right of the Mayor's neuminating the candidate for this office. I haven't a doubt—I haven't a shadow of a doubt; but as to the propriety of placing the gentleman in the office whom his flouor has seen fit to send in, I have. I have rothing against the

ing the gentleman in the office whom his Honor ha seen fit to send in, I have. I have totking against the gentleman by no means, political nor personal; but, Sir, I was in hopes that my friends around the Board would have canvassed before they would have let the matter gone beyond recovery. Mr. Devin is a large contractor under the City Government, and it will look like a farce to me to place such a man at the head of a bureau of such importance, where he is to enforce contracts when he is a contractor himself. I look upen that so a point of some magnitude. I was in hopes that the Mayor would have sent in a man that we could all have voted for. I believe that the right belongs to the Mayor and Common Council. e right belongs to the Mayor and Common Council. President Clancy—The gentleman will confine him-self to an explanation of his vote.

Alderman Fulmer—I wished to say that under the

circumstances of his being a large contractor, I shall have to be under the necessity of voting against him. venteen votes were recorded in favor of the confirmation. Messrs. Blunt, Fulmer, Valentine an Owen voted against it, and Mr. Tucker was absent.

DEVLIN PUT IN OFFICE. About 54 o'clock p. m., Charles Devlin, who had

been appointed by the, Mayor Street Commissioner, in the place of the late Joseph S. Taylor, came down the rear steps of the City Hall, accompanied by several of the Aldermen, and proceeded to the Street Commissioner's Office, to take possession of the same. That portion of the crowd who witnessed the movement made a grand rush for the Hall of Records, in expectation that a fight between the two parties appointed would ensue. With considerable difficulty, Devlin and his friends succeeded in gaining access to the entrance of the building. The crowd, after waiting for some time without seeing any flare-up, left for sections of the Park, where great excitement prevailed.

Now and then one or two of the old Police force would retire with friends to take a private drink at some of the rum-holes in the vicinity, when the crowd, not understanding the movement, would make another rush, and hang round the crib until the true cause of attraction thither was ascertained, when a backward movement would be made to the Park.

Remarkabie Phenomenon near Utica.

TWO LIVES LOST.

HOUSES AND TREES DESTROYED BY A METEOR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. UTICA, June 14, 1857.

Last evening various excited rumors were abroad this city, to the effect that the long-threatened comet had "struck" in the neighborhood of this city, or, if not the veritable comet itself, a fish from the same peol, or a member of the same family-a juvenile member. It was not supposed by your correspondent, at the time, that anything serious or important was a the bottom of these wild and flying reports, but I nevertheless endeavored to trace them to their source; and the result was, a well-authenticated etatement that a phenomenon of a very singular character had been visible in the heavens, or, rather, in the atmosphere between the heaven and the earth seemingly suspended from above; that this body was a tunne shaped, black, moving body, of a nebulous character; that it had taken its rise, or made its first appearance, at a point over the northern outskirts of the city Thence it moved easterly, accompanied by a buzzing, rumbling noise, and gradually elongating its figure as it went, approaching the earth nearer and nearer, until finally, having taken a mortherly sweep; it struck the ground near the dwelling of a Mr. Root, in Deerfield, tearing down a fence or two, and passing on, gradually settling lower and lower. At last, having reached a posome five miles in a north-easterly direction from this city, near the dwelling of Mr. Nathan Badlong is Schuyler, it made a descent upon his barn, ripped it up, and scattered it to winds. Then passing on, tearing up trees, fences and outhouses in its terrible course it finally struck the dwelling of Mr. John Warren, an in a twinkling the entire building was one utter wreck literally "smashed all to pieces," and destroyed. The dwelling was not blown over-such an idea is not a true one of the utter and total crash. The building was lifted from its stone foundation, carried a distance of some fifteen feet through the air, and dashed in splinters upon the ground, leaving a clean plat of grass between the place where it had stood and the pile of rubbish. In the house were a family of six-parents and

children. Mr. Warren, seeing the terrible object rushing down upon him, tearing up trees and fences in its onward course, and buzzing like a thousand hornets' nests combined, called upon his wife and children instantly to accompany him to the cellar, and, suiting the action to the word, seized two of the children and leaped down the stairway. The wife essayed to follow, but her footsteps were tardy; she was a mement-an instant too late; the engine of destruction tore the building up, carrying herself and child, together with a little son who was behind her, with it. The hesband had but time to see her ascend with the building that tore away from above him, and then he stood exposed to the day, in his open cellar. He went to view the ruin of his home; it was complete. Here lay the dead and nude body of his wife, the destroying power baving stripped her clothing from her person there lay his son, covered with blood, and seuseless; and, just beyond, his dwelling lay one such mass of destruction as probably never was beheld before. Broken and splintered bedsteads, cradles, tables, pots, kettles, chairs, boxes, trunks, crockery, tin-ware, hats, clothes, stoves, bottles, bricks, plaster, clocks, beams stones, shirgles, and endless et cetera, lay crushed and crumbled in one heap before him.

And still on beyond was the monster nebulosity which had caused all this ruin, swaying and smashing

on in its course of destruction. After destroying the house, it passed out into the road, rushed on a few rods, turned and swung about into the garden of the next neighbor, Mr. J. M. Budlong. A gentleman who saw it here, describes it as resembling a monster elephant's trunk, swinging lazily but powerfully about, crushing all in its way and huriing boards and trees into the air like playthings. Swinging about in Mr. Budlong's garden, it crashed over the fence, swept up to the house, a large and beautiful mansion, and swept so close by its front as to tear up one or two shingles on the edge of the roof; but it was merciful, and took another circle, and swung off to the southward again, crossing the road and striking Mr. B.'s barn, a large, nearly new and very substantial structure, 35x50 feet in its base. The mo ment it struck, the barn was thrown into the air, riddled to pieces, and kurled in all directions, as the agent of destruction swung on. For hundreds of feet to the south, east and west of the barn, the field was literally strewn with the broken beams, shingles, etc., and the contents of the barn-straw, manure, corncobs, hay, etc. Unlike the case of the house, which was dashed in one heap of ruin on a single spot, the barn was scattered over the entire field. A cow, without an apparent bruise or wound on her body, was found dead a few feet from the site of the building. Some eighty feet to the south-east, the body of a large threshing-machine, with cylinder o massive iron had been lodged, while other and lighter portions of the same had been carried further on. A three-yard wide creek, some one hundred feet from the barn, was so filled with rubbish as to be dammed up, and turned from its course. Near it another remark able evidence of the sweeping, circling, elephanttrunk-like motion of the destroying body was apparent; for a large tree was torn from its roots and dashed over toward the barn, and on its further side, also inclined toward the barn, lay a large platform, a

To illustrate the completely strewn condition of the fields about the barn, I may mention that my companion, as he was running down the side-hill toward me, stepped upon one of the myriad pieces of board scattered about, and ran a nail into his foot a distance of perhaps balf an inch. "Appears to me," said he, as he drew off his bloody sock, "they're very careless about scattering their nails and things around here!

piece of the lighter portion of the threshing machine

From here the agent of destruction passed on about half a mile south-easterly, leaving as evidence of its passage a track of uprooted trees, fences, &c. And then it was seen to gradually draw itself up, swaying heavily to and fro, and disappear in the clouds, from which it had all this time hung suspended.

I was permitted to enter the residence of Mr. Budong, where the corpse has been laid out, and view it. It was clothed in its grave garments, and a handkerchief concealed certain ghastly bruises on the neck, though the blow which caused death is evident in a her in death, while the infant in her arms was utterly unharmed, and the boy behind her not so seriously wounded as to cause instant death; but reflections are not in place here. The boy spoken of was, at 6 o'clock this evening, still alive, though in a stupor, and will be considered, and the secured to be shown some lawn and will be considered, and taken into custody by the relative contrived to get a piece valued at 44 and the inspection, she contrived to get a piece valued at 44 and the relative co

probably die of his wounds, which are mostly about the head and face.

Hundreds on hundreds of people have visited the scene of the phenomenon's destruction to-day, and some \$80 have been contributed for Mr. Warren, who is nearly ruined by this strange misfortune.

I have no theory to offer as to the character of the phenomenon. Scientific men in this region are puzzled beyond parallel by the occurrence. Many was it, in this city, yet no one remembers having seen or heard of its like before. There was no wind whatever to companying it; it was not a whirlwind. And there are no signs of heat in the path of its destruction, as would seem to have been necessarily the case had electricity been the agent.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY ALSO VISITED BY IT.

From the Schwae ady Star.

On Saturday afternoon, about five o clock, a strong current of air passed through a portion of this county, and cut up some strange freaks. It commenced a Mariaville, laying the apple orchard of the wider Frost in desclation; passing into Bradshaws woods it twisted off hickery trees a foot through the trunk, and pine trees two feet in diameter. The next we hear of it is at Samuel McMillins, where it blew down trees, removed stone walks, and carried away fence rails, so that they have not since been heard from. that they have not since been heard fr

that they have not since been heard from.

Kichard D. Bond, living next east, had his barn, and shed adjoining the barn, demolished, and a valuable horse killed by the roof of the wood-shed, which was litted entiraly off. The effects are visible for about half a mile further east, where its force appears to have been spent. The course of the storm was from west to cest. We had no wind at the time in this city, and so far as we can learn, the damage was entirely confined to a narrow strip of about five miles in length and a quarter of a mile in width. For so sever a hurricane it is remarkable that it should have been confined to so narrow limits. The theory, has ever, in the afflicted neighborhood is, that the case must have struck slightly somewhere in the burnet.

Urica, Toesday, June 16, 1887. The boy Warren, injured by the Schuyler phenome. non, expired to day.

INDICATIONS FROM KANSAS.

Among other facts to show the failure of the attempt, supported as it was by the connivance of the Government at Washington, to crush out the Free State spirit of Kansas, we may mention the following: The Lawrence Herald of Freedom, which was de stroyed a year ago as a nuisance, and whose editor was imprisoned four months for treason, for daring to pal lish a free and independent newspaper, now boasts of a weekly circulation of 8,000 copies. It coms to us printed in a style of execution not outdone even in this city, being printed on a steam power-press-the only one, we will venture to say, west of the Miss sippi, save at St. Louis, which is also a free-labor city. A complete job and book office and bindery are attached, the whole establishment having been

recently renewed at a cost of \$8,000. A contract has just been entered into for the completion on the 1st of November next of a bridge serois the Kansas River at Tecumsel, for the sum of \$70,000. Two piers and three arches are to be erected, the latter to be 40 feet above ordinary high water mark This town, it will be recollected, along with almost all the other towns in Kansas, has recently succumbed to

Free-State influence and capital. Messrs. Totten & Green are just burning a fine kiln of 168,000 bricks, already contracted for the Free-State Hotel, to be erected at Lawrence, on the site of the one burnt last Summer by "Sheriff" Jones and

his posse. The new town of Quindaro, which may be regarded as the port and harbor for Lawrence on the Missouri, though founded only some three or four mostle since, has a free school, a Free-State newspaper, and connection with Lawrence not only by a line of lightdraught beats running up and down the Kansas, but by road, with good substantial bridges across all the streams.

There are undeniable marks that the Free-State spirit still lives. One does not read of such doings as these in any Slave State, whether Slave State in embryo or Slave State in fact.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

United States Survey schooner Arago, Jehn C-Feliger, Lieut. Commanding, Galveston May 27. 06ficers: John C. Feliger. Lieut. Commanding; Wm. T. Glassel, First Lieutenant; James G. Maxwell, Master; Ashton Miles, Passed Assistant Surgeon; James H. Barker, Draughtsman; Faulkner McMurtie, Master's Mate.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Journal of Commerce says:

"There is now a fair prospect that this huge monster will pay her first vigit to the Western Continent by way of this port. Portland was first spoken of a her probable destination, and Norfolk has since made an earnest effort to secure the prise, while New York was supposed by many to be entirely out of the question. The reason of this is found in the fact that the inquiries in regard to the capacities of our port were directed entirely to the entrance of the harbor by way of Sandy Hook controlled in the other side of Long Island. The Sandy Hook correlocking the magnificent sheet of water which fills the amone on the other side of Long Island. The Sandy Hook correlocking the magnificent sheet of water which fills the amone on the other side of Long Island. The Sandy Hook corrects in the one usually selected by sea going vessels suffer most direct approach to the city. The depth of channel out the bar is 27 feet at high water, and 22 feet at the challent of feet. The pilots, who were conferred with in regard to the entrance by Gedney's Channel, would not undertake to krid in the big ship by that approach, provided she were drawing over 28 feet, and this would not allow this levialthan a fair lad of freight. An investigation of the entrance by way of long Island Sound would seem to inflict, however, that there is a that direction an ample depth of water. The shallowed point as low water, marked upon the chart prepared by the offices of the Coast Survey, is 26 feet, and the rise of the apply tide is said to be 6 feet, more than amply sufficient for the purpose required. By a little variation from the route sensity purpose, the heat informed Sound pilots assert that there is a risk in convention on Seet at high water in the shallowest piece. If the Great Eastern were brought in by way of the Sound, the natural storphing place would be at Morris's Whart that and event of the pilot of water for the big ship to be alongsole the lange depth of water for the big ship to be alongsole the in The Journal of Commerce says:

NEW LINE TO BOSTON. A new and independent line between New-York sale Boston has been established at a \$3 fare, via Newport, Bristol and Providence. The steamer Governe, now running, will soon be followed by the steamer Eastern City.

The race between the Haze and Una, to-day, will be on the following terms: Stakes \$500 a side, the Haze to give the Una 10 minutes start, and each yacht to carry such sails as they choose. The vessels rd start from the anchorage-ground off Hoboken & 11 c. m. THE GRAND REGATTA ON CHARLES RIVER FOR THE

The GEAND REGATTA ON CHARLES RIVER FOR THE BEACON COP.

The first annual rewing match for the Beacon Cap took place on Charles River on Saturday afterneon. Five bods were entered for the race, the coutest was very animated, as the attendance of spectators very large.

The race was restricted to rix and eight cared boats and as allowance of fiften seconds per our was made in favor of the dix-cared boats. The following boats were entered:

Barvard, eight cars and coxawain; Sabrina, six cars and coxawain; Sabrina, six cars and coxawain; Sabrina, six cars and coxawain; Sabrina and English was cars. The Harvard, Sabrina and Camilla, six cars, Union, six cars in the crew a are members of the Charles River Boat Clab Association. The citizance round was three miles, over the usual committee of the committee of the committee of the same committee. The following is a table of the time made:

Harvard. 20:202 (Camilla. 20:7)

Union. 20:21 [Sabrina. 20:3]

Urania. 22:30

The winning boat was loadly cheered. As soon as the last continuous cont

The bark Houqua, Cept. Cartwright, which salled hence on the 27th ult. for Hong Kong, we believe, is the first vessel that has gone out from this port without paying the customary advance wages. She took out all tood 18 men, every one of whom returning in the ship will receive a bonus of 10 per cent upon a wages due him at the end of the voyage. Comforts ble clothing, equal to a suit for each man, was put so board. The men were of a respectable character, and all went sober and well provided.